

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. V. NO. 5.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 218.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate of the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada, England and Wales.
Licentiate to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated.
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business) at his residence, Garbutt Hill, NEWMARKET.

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill, NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C.W., October 31st, 1854. 16-39

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 16-1

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon Saved at FIVE SHILLINGS.
By **JOSIAH JAMES & CO.**
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 16-51

F. W. BATHURST.

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 16-31

A. BOULTBEE.

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 5th, 1855. 16-36

T. BOTSFORD.

SADDLER, harness and trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders promptly attended to.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 16-37

R. MOORE.

SOLICITOR, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., Office, 25, THE NEW, CORNER, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COURT OFFICE, TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. 16-31

JOHN R. JONES.

ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-17

J. SAKTON.

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

Messrs. FORD & GROVER.

ELECTRIC Physicians, Newmarket. Keel constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases to which the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 16-9

MANSION HOUSE.

MAISON, Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Meade. Good Beds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 16-1

F. F. Pashmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 66-17

ANGUS MINTOSH.

ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission Agent, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W.
Holland Landing, C. W. 16-16

NORTH RICHARDSON.

CORRYVAN, ER, Land Agent, &c., Commission Agent in the Queen's Bench, Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. 16-1

A. M. HALL.

RESPECTFULLY announces that in addition to his Confectionery he has fitted up an Oyster Saloon for the accommodation of Ladies as well as Gentlemen.
Fresh Oysters kept constantly on hand.
Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1855. 16-36

Mansion House, Sharon.

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good beds and stabling.
Sharon, June 14, 1855. 16-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT of Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single Entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, November 29th, 1855. 16-37

New Pottery.

PROSPECT Street, Newmarket, opposite the Methodist Chapel. Now on hand at the above Pottery, any quantity of Stone Fire Bricks for partitions together with every description of Pottery. For Sale cheap.
Newmarket, Oct. 16, 1855. 16-37

John T. Stokes.

ARCHITECT and Builder, Sharon, Canada.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 16-51

Robert Cooke.

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. He has had experience as a Builder in the city and country, and is fully qualified to execute all orders.
Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 17

Poetry.

Union of the Saints.

The following hymn was sung by the "Children of Peace," in their place of Worship, on the 27th of January, 1856.

Let us cease from separation,
That the union star may rise;
That the light of God's revelation,
The brightest sun that's in the skies.

Union, fair and lovely creature,
Clean are thy feet that's on the earth;
Thou art from God, most comely feature,
Come forth, my darling, come in birth.

Cease from the sword of separation,
The spirit that divides in twain;
For all divisions are vexations,
For union is alone to reign.

Cease that useless troubled motion,
That our souls may live in peace.
Come from the tempest troubled ocean,
Whose winds and ways doth never cease.

DAVID WILSON.

Literature.

Mrs. Miles's Pin Money.

STORY FOR THE NEWLY MARRIED.

BY FRANCES M. CHESBORO.

Abel Miles was a man of fortune. At least the business world so said; but, in fact, nobody knew the real amount of his worldly possessions, and being a shrewd man, he took very good care that his neighbors should know less of his business than himself.

Abel Miles was still a single man. A bachelor of forty, of prepossessing exterior, polished in manners, able in discourse, and intelligent beyond a question.

But no wife! You would hardly think Abel needed one, should you just get a peep into the elegant rooms exclusively set apart for the use of the fastidious merchant—a private table, where a few particular friends could dine with him on a choice bit—souls of the most luxurious sofas; where he could throw himself for an after-dinner lounge, with no danger of having his nose pulled by a brood of wild children, who are "only playing with papa, and must on no account be snubbed, the dear little plagues."

No servant to drive him out of his domicile an hour before his wife prompts him to go, to sweep the room and dust the furniture. Surely Abel Miles is quite comfortable enough without a wife.

Herein was the great virtue of Abel's character, for he prided himself on being able to resist the sweetest smiles, from the sweetest of damsels. For ten, yes fifteen years, he had basked in the sunshine of woman's approval, and yet had never bent his knee to sue for the slightest favor.

One hero had, somehow, let the absurd idea creep into his brain, that a wife was at the root of all domestic difficulties, of all financial embarrassments, in fact, a sort of gun-powder magazine at the foundation of all money affairs, that was in constant danger of exploding and blowing the whole concern, private and public, into confusion and chaos.

How, pray, was this? Why simply by this woman calls her "pin money." Ah! this it is that undermines fortunes, and brings about heavy failures—the money going out by dribbles, drop, dropping away, till the whole is scattered past gathering up again.

Abel Miles had too many disconcerted husbands to dine with him, who should have been at their own tables; too many sour bachelors, who could never have had establishments of their own, with wives at the head of them, by any possible means; too many club victims, all of whom found defence for their own neglect of duty, by scouring the poor victims of rich men.

Here, over the choicest wines, was the extenuation of women duly discussed. Herein was found a reason for the great embarrassments in trade. The money that was spent for finery was not to be counted. It was lamentable—it was disgraceful!

As a compensation to Abel for persisting in his bachelorhood, nature crowded into one little corner of his brain this absurd notion, and there it fumed and boiled away, till the smoke of the internal cauldron forced itself into a thick sere over his preceptive faculties, so that it was impossible to see clearly what was as plain as daylight to ordinary beholders.

There always comes a time in every person's life, when he is tried in his weakest points. So it was with Abel Miles. He had lived fifteen years in the very midst of fascinations, and had bravely resisted them all, for the plain reason that he had never been tempted. He was not a man to fall in love with every lady he escorted to the theatre, and the "right one" had not appeared that was to take the strong, self-willed man captive.

Now comes Abel's time of trial. An old school-friend, many years lost sight of, living in a southern city, came on business to the metropolis, and registered his name at the very hotel where our hero and his sumptuous lodgings. Moreover, he brought along with him as pretty a daughter as ever a man had to be proud of—lively, musical, and accomplished in all the graces of womanhood yet preserving, through all her merry girl life, natural, unaffected, and really beautiful.

Abel Miles saw Jennie, and did just what he would have done had the pretty girl danced before his eyes ten years before—he fell in love at first sight. In vain did Abel strive to convince himself it was not love. His uncomfortable feelings could be ascribed to various causes. A fit of gout, or dyspepsia, or neuralgia—his symptoms belonged to each of these dreadful diseases. Sleepless nights, restless days, disrelish for his club, his newspaper, and the conversation of his cronies.

No, no—it will never do, Mr. Abel Miles. The melody is plainly a fit of love, and there is no royal road to sneak out of it. Prompt and decided action now will only avail. Sweep the cobwebs from your cranium, the dust out of your mind, the silly quibbles you have boasted of as virtues, and lead the fair sinner to the marriage altar,—no other cure for you.

The poor man had a long and severe struggle with his prejudice, before he showed himself a sensible man enough to offer his fortune and his distressed heart to the daughter of his old friend. But he did it at last, like a man, but reserved for himself the privilege of drawing upon paper a few articles for his future application, that would relieve him of the fears that had hitherto haunted him.

Abel's old associates rallied him, as they well might, on his sudden change of views on matrimony, and as a sort of apology for doing such an indiscreet act, he told them his intended plan. First, the wife of Abel Miles would have no separate purse. It was giving woman too much power, too much authority by fire. If every man would do as he, Abel Miles, would do, there would not be so many Lucy Stones, or Rev. Abolitionists lecturing and preaching, keeping society in a perfect bedlam, and spiriting on the wives of honest men to family discord and open rebellion. It was a bad idea for a woman to earn money. It would do well enough for the poor—these were exceptions to the general rule—he was now talking about the wives of men of fortune.

He, Abel Miles, knew perfectly well a woman's needs. His wife should be as well dressed, as any body in the city of Boston. She would never blush to find herself eclipsed by the richest of them, but he should reserve the right of ordering her wardrobe, or, at least, of holding the purse in his own hands.

"Ah! but there's the 'pin money,'" retorted his bachelor tormentors; "your wife must surely have 'pin money.'"

"Good gracious, no; that is just what I wish to avoid. She may have a hundred dollar bill to buy a brocade, but no driblets, mark me for that."

"Well, we wish you joy and good luck in your plan. We will keep an eye on you, friend Abel, and if your rule works, we'll follow in your footsteps."

The nuptials were all that could be expected, in point of elegance, parade, and outlay of money. The house on Beacon Street was no hired tournament, but belonged to the man whose name was engraved on the door-plate—Abel Miles. His carpets and sofas were the best, his halls were spacious, his table was loaded with silver, and his wife prettier than ever in her rich adornings.

For a few years, Abel's articles that he had drawn up for his future application, worked admirably, for just this reason, Jennie's father was an indignant parent, and petted his pretty daughter as long as he had her under his own roof, and was not unmindful of her future happiness when he resigned her to his old friend. Thus, when he had arranged his daughter's marriage portion, and proudly placed it in the hands of the son-in-law, he was careful to reserve a sum as a bridal present to his Jennie, and when he slipped it into her hand he whispered, very softly, "Only a little pin money, love. It's not necessary to speak of it at all to your husband, nothing to do with your marriage portion that is all arranged."

Jennie took the roll of bills, kissed her thanks, at the same time laughing as she said: "This will buy a great many pins, father."

"No matter, Jennie. I don't know much about such matters, but your mother says every woman needs a little pin money; but perhaps your husband don't understand that as he will by-and-by. So I have provided you with a trifle to draw upon for the first year."

Jennie had a very elegant wardrobe when she became Mrs. Abel Miles. In five there seemed no possible occasion for her to require clothing of any description for years to come. But silks will fade, and every woman knows that a French hat is good for nothing after the first three months' wear; gloves are tender, and laces and embroidery wear thin and yellow all too soon. So there did come a time, at the end of a very few years, when the pin money was actually expended.

So far things had gone on swimmingly. The devoted husband had never once heard the word money uttered in his house. Jennie was always elegantly dressed, and superintended the table, when her lord was wont to bring his gentleman friends to dine with a grace quite captivating.

It was often the boast of Abel Miles, that his fortunate wife had found one woman in the world who had no need for "pin money." His married gentlemen friends looked on wonderingly. They eyed most minutely each article of apparel on the modest wife. They saw everything in perfect taste, and all without "pin money." Here was indeed a secret.

The wives of the aforementioned married gentlemen heard rather more on this subject than was agreeable to them. They occasionally met and talked over the matter among themselves. Their tact or common sense told them how it was with Mrs. Abel Miles; it was quite plain to them, to convince their husbands. At length Mrs. Abel Miles's "pin money" became a by-word among the ladies, and often to the great chagrin of their dear lords, who did not quite relish any fun at their expense.

But to listen on. When Jennie reached

the bottom of her father's purse, she very innocently said to her husband one day, blushing a little, it is true, at this, her first request for money, that if it was quite convenient, she would like a few small bills; just a very few, a little "pin money."

Good heavens! Abel Miles stood like one petrified. Jennie looked bewildered, and blushed deeper, little dreaming of the dangerous ground on which she was treading.

The husband was confused beyond all power of expression, and knew as little what to do in the emergency, as though he had never had a day's experience as "head of a family." Before his affrighted vision stalked a ghastly picture of ruin; houses, banks, lands, all being swiftly hurled into confusion. This survey brought back his senses; and with as firm a voice as he could command, he answered:

"What is your need, Mrs. Miles? I will myself do you the honor of sending home your demands."

Without waiting to hear what the orders might possibly be, the poor crest-fallen Abel caught his hat and rushed into the street in the greatest trepidation of mind, leaving Jennie to make what she could out of her husband's strange answer to her very reasonable request.

That same day a bundle was left at the door for Mrs. Abel Miles. Jennie quickly unrolled the package, and her eyes fell on a superb brocade silk.

"What can my husband mean, by ordering another of these rich garments! I have at least half a dozen, that will be long 'out of fashion' before they are soiled. I wish in my heart he would give me ten dollars, to furnish my work-box and pay a small bill to my laundress. Men never seem to think we can possibly want any articles of clothing but dresses."

Jennie said nothing about her disappointment, and laid the dress away. A fortnight hence her wants urged her to venture a second request. "A small amount, to buy a few trailing articles; in fact, a little 'pin money.'"

Now Abel Miles grew quite angry. He felt as if a whole paper of pins were sticking into his flesh. He smothered his wrath as well as he could, saying only a very few words, but these few sounded very strangely to Jennie's ear. She was a proud woman, and so at once made up her mind never to repeat her request for money. Then how was she to get it, pray? Trust to a woman's tact for that. We will see.

To be Continued.

Foreign and Colonial.

House of Assembly.

(Reported for the Globe.)

Thursday, Feb. 28th, 1856.

The speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Twenty-three Petitions were presented.

At half-past three o'clock the Speaker, accompanied by a considerable number of the members, proceeded to the Government House and presented to his excellency the Address adopted by the House in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

HIS EXCELLENCY was pleased to reply: "Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, and cherish the hope that your deliberations will promote the welfare of Canada."

Mr. Smith, (Victoria) moved that the time for receiving petitions for Private Bills, be extended till the 1st April.

Hon. Mr. McDonald, (Glengary), opposed the motion, on the ground that its tendency was to throw Private Bills to the end of the Session, when they were hurried through without proper consideration.

After some conversation, however the motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Cartier laid on the table the Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto on the complaints against the Principal and Mathematical master of Upper Canada College.

The notices of motion being called, and the first on the list being a motion by Hon. J. S. Macdonald in reference to the question of fixing the seat of Government.

Mr. Macdonald, (Glengary) said he had called the attention of the House last night to the necessity for a day being set apart for the purpose of discussing that subject. If the Government were now prepared to fix a day for the debate, he would postpone it, as he thought it would be well that sufficient notice should be given to allow an opportunity to every member to be present and lend his aid in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to whether the alternate system should or should not be continued.

Hon. Mr. Drummond said he would have liked that he had been able to name a day, but unfortunately both the Premier and the Commissioner of Crown Lands were unable to attend the meeting of the Council this morning, and he therefore wished to postpone giving an answer.

Mr. Murray: Will the government take it up as a Government question.

Hon. Mr. Drummond: The Government will merely fix the day. The hon. gentleman knows however that the gentlemen who are in favor of a permanent seat of Government will be sustained by those members of the Government who entertain the same views.

Mr. LaRanger moved for leave to introduce a Bill to secure the creditors attaching the effects of their debtors a privilege claim for their costs of suit upon the monies arising from Judicial Sales.

Leave was given, and the Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Smith, (Victoria) moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law providing for the indemnity of members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Mackenzie enquired whether it was now to be eight dollars or ten dollars a day? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith said the object of his Bill was simply to limit the number of days during which the members of the House should be paid their indemnity. He proposed to limit it to 100 days.

Mr. Mackenzie: The honorable gentleman should have put in a clause, that members impute my example and make short speeches. (Laughter.)

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Smith, (Victoria) moved an address to his Excellency for a Return of the parties with whom communication has been made under the Provincial Statute, 18 Vic., c. 2, s. 3; with the age of the parties and the amount paid to them respectively, &c.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law of Evidence in Upper Canada. The hon. gentleman briefly explained its provisional features, and allowed plaintiffs and defendants to give evidence themselves, on their giving due notice to the opposite parties. But in case where one of the parties could not be present the evidence of the other could not be received as to matters within the knowledge of both.

The Bill was read a first time and ordered to a second reading this day week.

Mr. Dorion moved an address to his Excellency for a statement respecting the monies set apart for the redemption of Seigneurial dues. Carried.

Mr. Charles Dugas introduced a Bill to abolish the right of appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council on certain cases.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill for the suppression of Lotteries. Second reading on 10th of March.

Mr. Bureau moved an Address to his Excellency for a financial statement relative to the municipalities of Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. Brown stated that he had given notice of a motion on the same subject, and suggested that the return should embrace a list of all applications by Municipalities for loans from the Municipal Loan Funds of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, and the amounts.

This was incorporated with the motion, which then passed.

Mr. Dorey (Drummond) moved an Address to his Excellency for a detail statement of the sums expended for the support of Common Schools in Upper and Lower Canada respectively for the year 1855. The hon. gentleman explained that his object was to put the House in possession of the facts sought at as early a period as possible, as the Reports of the Superintendents of Schools were usually delayed so long that they could not be made use of by the House during that session.

Mr. Park moved for the appointment of a Select Committee of fifteen members, with instructions to inquire as to the best means of suppressing the vice of drunkenness, and to report from time to time to this House.—said Committee to consist of Messrs. Aikins, Clapton, Christie, Church, DeWitt, J. B. E. Dutton, Flinton, Flint, Hartman, Jackson, Poulton, Sandora, Tache, Wright, and the mover.

Mr. Mackenzie would have liked that the hon. member had added to his motion something about the beautiful rows of bottles down stairs. They should first remove the whiskey bottles below, and then they might take about reforming the rest of the country. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Boyes moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Separate School Act of 1855. The said Act of 1855 provided that any rate-payer might by going to the Clerk of the Municipality be exempted from school taxation, on his giving notice that he was a Roman Catholic, and desirous of supporting a Separate School. By his Bill he wished to relieve the Clerk of the Municipality of that duty.

Mr. Hartman said it was rather difficult, from the explanation of the hon. member, to understand the exact nature of the amendment he was to introduce. But from what he had said, aside from the principle of the measure, he thought it would be utterly impossible, under our Municipal Law, to work it out.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to a second reading on Tuesday next.

Mr. Hartman moved an address to his Excellency for copies of all contracts made by the department of Public Works with the Toronto Roads Company, or with any other Company or person in reference to the purchase of any of the macadamized or other public roads in the County of York.

Mr. Gould suggested, that Mr. Hartman should include the Wilby Harbour and other places under similar circumstances.

Mr. Hartman suggested, that this should be done by separate motions.—Carried.

Mr. Hartman moved an address to his Excellency, praying him to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the actual cost of the money paid to the ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, or to their authorized agent or agents, out of the Clergy Reserve Fund, during and for the year 1855.

Mr. Mackenzie suggested, that the correctness of the account as given by the actual agent paid, was much needed as the actual agent paid. The address was agreed to.

Mr. Hartman, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Merritt moved an address to his Excellency for copies of all instructions, papers or correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Provincial Authorities of this Province on the subject of reciprocal trade between Canada and the North American Colonies, the West India Islands, or foreign countries, together with copies of all correspondence which may have been communicated to his Excellency.

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New Advertisements.

Town Lot For Sale.—H. Bain, Farm for Sale—C. Shumprino. Now ready—J. James & Co. New Grocery Store—T. Connon. List of Letters, Newmarket. List of Letters, Aurora.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 7th, 1856.

General Summary.

Mr. McKenzie, in his *Messenger* of last Friday, denounces the Government Secret Police scheme, and characterizes it as similar to the Spanish Inquisition.

The *Whitby Reporter* says that a cow of moderate size belonging to Mr. Goodman of Whitby Township, brought forth four calves, on the 2nd inst. The cow is rather in a weak state, but up to last accounts doing well and giving her regular quantity of milk. This is certainly a wonderful freak of nature.

The *Banner* says it is a fact the Government have contracted with Mr. McAffy for 1500 cords of wood at \$11 per cord—the selling price in Toronto being \$5 a cord. By this job the country is robbed of about \$9000. Go it, Tory-Radical Coalition, while an opportunity is afforded! Your days are numbered.

From the votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly, we perceive that the Member for North York has moved an address to His Excellency, for a copy of all contracts made by the Department of Public Works, on behalf of the Government, with the Toronto Road Company, or with any other Company or persons, in reference to the purchase of any of the Macdonald or other public roads in the Counties of York and Peel. We are pleased at this, as it will lay before the public some facts with regard to the position of the Yonge Street Road Company.

His Excellency in reply to the Address from the Legislative Assembly, says, he has "every hope that their deliberations will promote the welfare of Canada," for instance Atty. Gen. Macdonald accusing the member for Lambton of "suborning witnesses" and procuring the pardon of convicts in order that they might give testimony to prove something Mr. Brown could possibly have no interest, in the visionary imagination of the individual preferring the same. On what can His Excellency base the hope?

The *Leader* says—"On the morning of the 27th ult., as some men, employed on the property of the Hon. John Ross, near the Davenport Station, were pulling down a tree, by means of a rope, four of them slipped, and fell while running out of the way of the falling tree, it fell upon them, and two were much bruised—one so much as that doubts of his recovery have been expressed. One of his arms was broken, and he received a large cut on his head. All the injured men were conveyed to the General Hospital as quickly as possible by Mr. McCarthy."

Some time ago we called the attention of the Deputy Post Master General to the irregular delivery of our papers to the King Post Office. He then informed us that the delay would speedily be remedied; but so far from this being the case, we believe it is now worse than ever. We are informed that within the past five weeks, the parcel directed to the King Post Office on Friday morning never reached its destination until the following Wednesday. We are prepared to prove the mailing of them on board the cars Post Office by a subscriber living in that locality who happened to be going down in the train. It appears the papers are carried through to Toronto, and by some manner of means become neglected: We have also a communication from the Post Master at Oak Ridge, complaining of the irregular arrival of our papers. These papers might, should, and ought to be delivered on the morning they are mailed. The neglect has been so often repeated that it has become an intolerable nuisance. Our subscribers in that locality may rest assured, that so far as we are concerned, their papers are mailed every Friday morning; and we shall take all the steps in our power, to find out the delinquent. We hear so much of the irregular delivery of papers, both from subscribers and contemporary journals, that it appears to us, there must be a "wheel working within a wheel." It is so with the reception of our own exchanges, for we sometimes receive two and three of some one of the Toronto dailies by one mail, then miss for a day or two.

From our own Correspondent.

Toronto, Feb. 27th, 1856.

The opening of parliament in Toronto has been anticipated with no little hope that something good would result from legislation under an Upper Canada atmosphere. So far, it has only proven the adage that "every cock fights best on his own dung-hill."

The debate on the address in reply to the Governor's speech was brought to a close last night, or rather this morning, at ten minutes past three o'clock, by the adoption by large majorities of the entire Ministerial programme. Of course rejecting every amendment offered—and endorsing in full every act of last session—as well as every Ministerial act of the recess.

Looking merely at the numbers on each side on all the votes yet taken, the position of Ministers would be thought a most comfortable one; yet that which is not the case is evident to every one who looks and listens, or listens and looks. The very constitution of a Coalition forbids freedom of action and freedom of speech among its members. Usually the same restraint is felt, and submitted to by the sup-

porters of Coalitions, but in this case Ministerial supporters stand by their leaders with too much reluctance to admit of a doubt of their desire to free themselves from the responsibility of the acts of a Ministry, admitted by all of them, to be only, in their own view a matter of expediency for the time.

In reply to the most withering attack from the opposition, Ministers have attempted to defend themselves by retorting upon the alleged inconsistencies of their accusers and comfort themselves with the hope that not enough of any other party can be found to agree, out of whom it will be found possible to construct a Cabinet strong enough to do the business of the country. A feeble hope indeed when their own antecedents are looked at. And looking further at the facility with which the various sections of their followers, from the most ultra Tory of the Cameron school, to the professed (if liberal) of the Smiths, Roblin, Morrison, Jackson stripe, find means of defence for supporting them in their tortuous course, they have but little ground for flattery from that quarter. Several members from each of these sections have already publicly announced to the House and to the world that they only tolerate the present Government because they are not in a position to replace its members with others more entirely of their own liking. They do not hesitate to say they have not entire confidence in the men they support, but consider them more convenient for their purpose than any they can put in their place. A more humiliating position could not be occupied by any set of men. There they set, convicted upon their own testimony, and that of their friends, of the greatest political delinquencies—and scarce a man to say a word in their defence—and if any offers to do so, it is always accompanied with the emphatic assurance that they only tolerate them for the present, but they will get rid of them as soon as possible.

In these days of high labor for wages I doubt much whether a shoe-black could be found who would bear the rebukes and threats from his employer, that these men, called Ministers of the Crown, submit to from their Parliamentary supporters. It is true they hold office, and enjoy its emoluments; but they do it at a cost that would never be submitted to by men possessing the first spark of independence. It is rumored that intrigues are in progress among Ministers—trying to get rid of the other—and in turn dealing the same fate himself. It is also said their supporters are trying to find for each section respectively a better rallying ground.

I do not believe there is much danger to their stability from any rising of virtuous emotions of this kind—they will continue as long as they are allowed to—and their supporters will try to keep them there until they can see a prospect of displacing them by stepping into their shoes. The virtue of resignation does not belong to the one, nor that of repentance for political misdeeds to the other.

The closing scene of the debate on the address—full particulars of which I cannot now give, but must refer you and your readers to the city papers—was most disgraceful to the House and to the Province—and overwhelming as to the government.

Mr. Brown, in reply to all sorts of attacks from members of the administration, defended himself and exposed some glaring inconsistencies of Atty. Gen. Macdonald and Post Master Gen. Spence. These gentlemen became so perfectly enraged that they lost all self-control and gave Mr. Brown the lie direct, as also did Sol. Gen. Smith. Of course Mr. Speaker Scottie required them all to retract their unparliamentary expressions: They did it with an ill-grace, and then descended to an attack upon Mr. Brown, charging him with the grossest corruption and villany in the exercise of power, as a member of the celebrated Penitentiary Commission. The whole matter will yet come up before the House.

Yours, &c.,

Reform Members.

It seems to us most extraordinary that such men as the Morrises, Niles, Roblin, two Smiths, Southwick, Stevenson and others; professing liberal principles; representing Reform constituencies and opposed to church and state connection, should be found supporting in office such men as McNab-Cayley-McDonald & Co. From the sayings and doings of these men, it is easy to infer they uphold the present Coalition as a mere expediency. Now, the questions arise, can the position assumed by these men be considered public? Are they subscribing the best interest of the Province by pursuing such a course? or are they fearful of an appeal to the country? These are questions that naturally suggest themselves to every thinking mind, on looking over the debates in the House. The Ministry, in replying to the telling remarks of the Opposition, did not pretend to justify the course they had pursued; but poured forth a volley of abuse in place of argument. The professing Reformers above stated, openly declared they did not wish to be considered responsible for the acts of the present Administration,—yet, by their votes in the Assembly, actually sustain them in all their transactions; and on Tuesday, the 26th ult., gave them a vote of thanks for the creditable manner in which they transacted the business of the country. Surely, these men cannot think the different constituencies throughout Upper Canada will be blind to such glaring inconsistencies.

When Mr. McKenzie moved, in reference to the Legislative Council being made elective that the various electoral districts should be arranged according to population, every Frenchman went against it, so also, did Conner, two Morrises, Niles, Roblin, Ross, two Smiths, Southwick, Spence, Stevenson, and almost every Tory in the house. They also voted the same way in reference to the proposed measure of the Government for the establishment of a Secret Police force—an array of secret spies. These will be placed under the direct control of the existing Ad-

ministration, and, as we observed last week, subject to no popular control, but at the same time ready to accomplish any purpose that may be desired, it will have a tendency to create suspicions and prevent the freedom of speech and of action—in a word curtail the liberties of the people. Can these men, therefore be consistent in upholding such a Government in office? Whatever they may think, of this they may be assured,—the people will hold them responsible when next they seek their suffrages.

"Bonkum Speeches."

While debating on the Address, the other day, the hon. Member for the West Riding of these Counties—J. W. Gamble, Esq., made one of the best *bonkum* speeches we have read for some time. He said, "I am a republican, but not a democrat." Again—"There should be a power superior to this House." The first sentence was made with a view to secure the favor of the liberals—the latter, the friendship of the Tories. But as he gets warmed up in his oration he declares—"It would be far better for us, if the highest office under the government was elective." No doubt while delivering this last strain, his fancy carried him back to the time when he was fighting conspicuously in the "League Convention" shortly after the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration passed the "Rebellion Losses Bill." For our part, we have not much faith in a man who endeavors to "become all things to all men." By his remarks he would have the country believe he was a Reformer, but not a Liberal or Radical: in fact, a perfect Coalitionist—a superannuated member of the old school. If ever there was a class of politicians to be despised, it is these oily-tongued smooth-talking, two-faced characters; and never till the Legislature is rid of these gentlemen, will public plundering cease, or political parties be united for the public good.

Stouffville Branch Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting for the election of officers and Directors, of the above society, took place on Wednesday last, the 27th instant, at Mr. Joseph Ferris' Inn, Stouffville, when the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the current year:—

James Bagg, President.

John R. Brown, Vice President.

George Wheeler, Secretary.

John Jernon, Treasurer.

Directors.—Messrs. Phillip Wideman, Hugh Casseler, Edward Wheeler, Thomas Kirby, Thomas Palmer, Thomas Robinson, John Ramer, Christian Lyman, and Abraham Stouffville, Esq.

It was then moved by John R. Brown, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Ramer, "That the thanks of the society are due and are hereby tendered to Edward Wheeler, Esq., for his faithful discharge of the duties of President for the past year."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin Neighwaider, seconded by Mr. Thomas Palmer, "That the thanks of this society are due and are hereby tendered to David Reesor, Esq., for the able and efficient manner in which he solicited aid for this society."—Carried.

Moved by Edward Wheeler, Esq., seconded by John R. Brown, Esq., "That the thanks of this society are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. S. J. Holden, Secretary of this meeting, for the numerous and arduous duties performed by him to the society."—Carried.

The meeting was large, being numerously attended by parties interested from the Township of Whitby, Uxbridge, Pickering, and Markham, which was highly gratifying to witness, showing that the farmers generally are becoming alive to their own interest, and are determined henceforth to put their shoulders to the wheel, to assist in advancing the cause of Agriculture, by liberally supporting Agricultural societies, which of late have so clearly proved to be beneficial,—not only to the townships wherein they originate but to the province generally.

A resolution was also unanimously adopted requesting the foregoing proceedings to be published in the *New Era*, *Globe* and *News of the Week*.

Foreign and Colonial.

House of Assembly.

(Reported for the Globe.)

Friday, Feb. 29th, 1856.

In the Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Holton, a bill to amend and consolidate the Acts incorporating the Bank of Montreal, was introduced and read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Munro, a bill to vest in John Farham, certain lands in the township of Darlington was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Institution of British North America. Leave granted, and bill read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on 11th March.

Hon. Mr. Carter brought down the report of the Inspectors of the Provincial Penitentiary for 1855, also the Annual Report of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. J. S. McDonald asked the Government to name a day for the discussion of his resolution relative to the expediency of alternative Parliaments at Quebec and Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Drummond said the Government was not prepared to name a day.

After some discussion respecting the propriety of a call of the House for its consideration.

Hon. Mr. Drummond declared emphatically, that the Government would consider the question an open one as heretofore.

Hon. J. S. McDonald moved a call of the House for Monday, the 10th March, to consider his resolution.

Mr. Solicitor General Ross moved in amendment, that Monday forthwith be the day fixed. He did not think the 10th would allow sufficient notice.

The House divided on the amendment, which was carried. Yeas 51; Nays 48.

In answer to an enquiry from Mr. Drummond.

Hon. Mr. Drummond said that the subject of the annual grant for elementary schools was under consideration.

Mr. S. Smith moved that the time for members to speak on any motion be limited to one hour.

Messrs. Brown, Robinson, Gamble and Foley opposed the motion, which was supported by Messrs. Drummond, Powell, and Wilson, and carried.

Mr. Brown complained that the Committee to enquire into charges against himself with reference to the Penitentiary Commission had shown unwillingness to proceed with the investigation. He would move on Monday for copies of certain papers in connection therewith.

Messrs. Stevenson, Ferris, Mason, and Felton denied that any unnecessary delay had taken place. The committee ought not to be organized without the presence of Mr. Sarnborough, who arrived yesterday.

Hon. J. A. McDonald said the committee should have power to call for persons, papers and records. He hoped no delay would occur.

The motion for papers was then, by consent, put and carried.

Bills to incorporate the Ontario Hotel Company; to amend the Criminal Law; to enforce Registration in Lower Canada; to establish universal suffrage and vote by ballot; to amend the act relating to Savings Banks; and to provide for the suppression of intemperance, were severally read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Holton enquired if the Government intended to propose any change in the Tariff during this Session.

Hon. Mr. Cayley said no material change was intended this Session.

Hon. Mr. Merritt moved for return of the sales of Clergy Reserves, Commutation Fund, and balance of Monies and Funds not disposed of; which was agreed to.

Adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, March 2, 1856.

Seventy petitions were brought up and laid upon the table,—most of which were praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Dr. Fortier (Nicolet) moved an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to be pleased to cause all the Crown Lands which have been granted to certain individuals by patents or otherwise, with respect to which the conditions specified by the said Patents have not been fulfilled, to be re-annexed to the Crown Domain.

Hon. Mr. Drummond said that the Government had no power to do any such thing, or to take any man's property from him.

Dr. Fortier withdrew his motion, on the understanding that the Government would take some action in the matter.

Mr. Mayson introduced a bill to establish a Circuit Court in and for the County of Soulanges.

Mr. Afsen introduced a bill to improve the Law of Evidence in Lower Canada.

Second reading this day week.

Mr. Pelton introduced a bill to amend the Act of last session for increasing the sittings of the Courts in the District of St. Francis.

Mr. Casault introduced a bill to amend the Act 12 Vic. cap. 114.

Mr. Marchand introduced a bill to authorize the creditors of Public Officers to attach by *recurso* after judgement the salaries and emoluments of the said Officers in certain cases.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the Law of Partnership.

Hon. Mr. Cameron also introduced a bill to amend the Law relating to limited Liability.

Mr. Ferrie enquired of the ministry when the public accounts for last year would be laid before the House?

Hon. Inspector General said it would take from three or four weeks before they could be put in a shape for presentation. They were in course of completion.

Hon. Mr. Drummond moved—That all motions for printing be as a matter of course referred by the Speaker to the Printing Committee, whose duty it shall be to report upon the expediency of printing the same in whole or in part, the substance of extracts, and the number of copies, with an estimate of the cost of such printing.

Mr. Mackenzie opposed this proposition. There was no system in such an arrangement, and it led to unnecessary expense, for \$30,000 a year was paid out for useless printing, which might be of material benefit to the country in other ways. Until the Government applied the proper remedy, all these motions by the Attorney Generals East and West were useless.

Hon. Inspector General did not agree with the hon. member, who had just spoken. That hon. member would wish to insinuate probably that it was a job affair.

Mr. Mackenzie had no such idea for a moment, but he meant to say, that a committee chosen by the hon. member opposite was not a fit body to judge, whether it was fit or not to print documents, and any particular part of them.

Hon. Inspector General said, the committee was the proper body to act in the matter in the first instance, and the House could determine upon the presentation of their report, whether it would or not adopt it.

Mr. McDonald (Glengary) thought there should be some remedy resorted to to prevent excess of printing, and the printing committee would have a great deal to say upon them by this motion, and would not be able to report upon the expediency of printing documents as speedily as the nature and the importance of them demanded.

Hon. Inspector General wished the proposed plan to be tried. If it was not successful, some other could be introduced.

Mr. Dorion (Montreal) said, the notice ought to be referred to the printing committee before the motion was made in the house.

Mr. McDonald (Glengary).—It would be competent for hon. members upon the report being made by the committee, to move for a re-commitment, and much debate and time would be occupied.

Mr. Dorion (Montreal) saw this difficulty in the way, that if a motion was made in the House, it must be disposed of either by the House granting it or not. If it be granted,

then the committee could not say, "We will only print a part of what the House adopted."

Mr. Brown.—Hear! hear!

Mr. Dorion [continued].—Therefore the system must be adopted, that the notice should be adopted, that the notice should be referred to the printing Committee to report upon it when the motion shall be made. He did not think that it was the intention of the House to give the power to the Committee to say what parts of documents they would print.

Attorney General Drummond said it was proposed that the motion should be referred at once, before the House had taken any action upon it. He did not see any difficulty in taking that course.

Mr. Brown wanted to know if when hon. members made a motion, an entry was placed upon the Journal, that such and such a motion was made.

Attorney General Drummond said the decision would be made upon the report of the Committee.

Mr. Brown apprehended it was very desirable that a motion made for a large quantity of printing to be done, ought to be referred to the Committee.

Mr. Hartman moved an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the proceedings and report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency to enquire into certain charges against the Rev. John McCaul, T. L. D., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

In moving the Address, the hon. member stated that it was his earnest hope that Dr. McCaul's character had been triumphantly cleared by the investigation, and he was desirous, therefore, that the fullest information should be laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. Cayley requested the hon. member to postpone his motion, till the Attorney General West should be in his place.

Mr. Powell enquired of the Ministry, whether it is their intention to carry out the understanding upon which the sum of £5,000 was granted from the consolidated revenue last year, for the payment of Jurors in Lower Canada, by granting an equivalent sum to Upper Canada and how it is proposed to distribute such equivalent?

Hon. Mr. Drummond replied.—As to the intention of the ministry to carry out that understanding, I can assure my hon. friend that it will be carried out. As to the mode in which the distribution will be made, that is a matter still under consultation.

Hon. Mr. Drummond at a quarter past five, the notice paper being exhausted, moved that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Mackenzie said he had taken a different course this year from what he had done in former years. He had not brought forward a single measure, vowing to see those gentlemen who accused him of taking up the time of the House would bring on theirs. But he had waited for this in vain. One day they had some personal matters occupying the House till four o'clock in the morning, but on days for business, this gentleman and the other gentleman was not ready, and they had to adjourn after sitting for a couple of hours. He thought he would go back to the old system and bring in measures himself as before.

TUESDAY, March 4.

Thirty-four petitions were brought up and laid upon the table.

Mr. Bellingham introduced a bill to provide for the creation of a new circuit in the district of Ottawa, to be called "The Argenteuil Circuit."

Mr. Christie introduced a bill to vest in Horace Capron and Myron Ames the allowance for roads between lots numbers thirty and thirty-one, in the second concession of the township of Dumfries.

Mr. Macbeth introduced a bill to vest in James Tampion a portion of the original road allowance between lot No. 10, South, on Talbot Road East, and lot No. 10 in second range East of River Road, in the township of St. Andrew.

Mr. Poulin introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of Superior Elementary Schools in certain parishes and townships in Lower Canada.

Second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Poulin also introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of County Courts in Lower Canada.

Second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Jackson moved for an address for copies of correspondence and papers, relative to the withdrawal from public sale of certain lands in the counties of Grey and Bruce, and that the whole or part should be printed.

Sir Allan MacNab said, it was desirable that the whole of the papers should be published. There had been a good deal of public feeling upon it, and it was necessary to bring a measure before the country as full and broad as possible in order to understand where the blame, if any, lay.

The motion was carried.

Hon. Mr. Drummond introduced a bill to provide a uniform mode of incorporating societies for religious, charitable and educational purposes.

Mr. Brown asked, in what manner the parties would be benefited by the Bill?

Hon. Mr. Drummond would explain when the bill came up. It was not now necessary to enter upon the details of the measure.

Mr. Brown urged that a bill of this importance should be explained at once. If the hon. gentleman could do so, he would like to hear him.

Hon. Mr. Drummond said it would be time enough when the measure came up for discussion.

The Bill was read a first time.

Hon. J. A. MacDonald brought in a bill to amend so much of the Statute 12 Vic. cap. 63, as relates to the constitution of the Court of Error and Appeal, and said, the object of this bill was this—The Court of Appeal in Upper Canada was composed of the judges in law and equity, viz: the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Court of Error.

Hon. Mr. Cayley brought in a bill "To authorize the immediate commutation of claims on Ordnance Lands, upon the transfer of such lands to the Province."

Mr. Brown asked the honorable gentleman to state whether the Bill applied exclusively to pensioners or to other persons claiming ordnance lands, for instance, in respect to taking lands and chattels.

Hon. Inspector General replied, only to pensioners.

Mr. Dorion (Montreal) supposed that communications would be laid before the House in respect to these Commutations?

Hon. Inspector General replied affirmatively.

Hon. Mr. Cayley introduced a bill "To amend the act for establishing freedom of Bank-

ing," and stated that in the act which had gone into operation on this subject, some difficulty had been produced by striking out a particular section of the clause which fixed the limit at which any individual should bank. The change as it then stood, from the very wording of it was imperfect. It proposed to fix the limits of Joint Stock Banks, individual banks, and Associations for Banking; and then to say that the one should be limited by the other, and introduces a limit of £25,000 on the individual banks.

Mr. Brown would like to know if it was intended to introduce a bill in regard to it, or to put forth this bill to meet the stated difficulty. One difficulty in regard to the matter of the usury bill which was introduced some three years ago had occurred, because the clause which repealed the penalties on usury, had been held not to apply to the banks, and another point of difficulty arose as to the percentage which banks had a right to charge.

Hon. Mr. Cayley said this bill had only reference to curing this defect in the free banking system.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Hartman stated that the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the charges brought against Dr. McCaul, having been published in the papers this morning, he would allow his notice on the subject to drop.

Attorney General Macdonald made some observations, which were inaudible in the gallery.

Mr. Morrison (Simcoe) enquired of the ministry, whether it is their intention, during the present session, to bring in a bill to increase the tariff of fees of the Clerks of the of the Peace in Upper Canada?

Attorney General Macdonald replied that the subject of the fees of the Clerks of the Peace was under the consideration of the Government, and they had a strong desire to relieve those officials who were suffering conditions, from the emoluments being altogether inadequate.

Mr. Lumsden enquired of the ministry, whether it is their intention, during the present session, to bring in a bill to consolidate in one Act the different municipal laws now in force in Upper Canada?

Attorney General Macdonald replied that the Government appointed a commission for the purpose of revising the statutes. That commission was now at work, and the first thing they had undertaken was the revision and consolidation of the municipal acts of Upper Canada, and their report, he believed, would be ready to take action upon, before the close of the session.

Mr. Hartman.—Are we to understand that the government are to take up and pass an act consolidating the whole of the municipal laws into one, and making such amendments as may be considered necessary?

Attorney General Macdonald.—I said that the Commissioners are revising and consolidating all the acts affecting the municipalities in Upper Canada, that they will report a bill, and that the government will take up that bill and carry it through with such amendments as may be considered necessary.

After a discussion on the second reading of Mr. Daoust's Bill to abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council, which measure was lost on a division, the House adjourned.

Additional News by the America.

BAITING.—Debate occurred in the House of Commons on the 15th. Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to the relations with the United States, and moved for production of all correspondence with the Government of the United States, relative to the conduct of Mr. Cranston. Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the House, the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Great Britain, and that it should be ascertained what was the law of the United States prohibited re-entrance for foreign service, and that in early 1854, the Republic had required the French Minister for a special law, to remove for such infraction of the law, the removal of the country was, therefore, only a matter of time. He proceeded to show from documents read at his table in the United States, that Mr. Cranston knew he was breaking the law; next he took pains to evade it, and was supported in evasion by the Government of Nova Scotia, and Government of Canada, and urged to it by the Home Government. Under these circumstances Mr. Roebuck contended that the Government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Cranston, and that apology which the British Government tendered was a delusion upon the House and country—he therefore called upon the House to take the following resolution:—

"What instructions were given to Mr. Cranston? Next, for expression of opinion on the part of the House, that they were no parties to this violation of the law of the United States. Mr. Halliday seconded the motion. Lord Palmerston replied, defending Government, and stating that the Correspondence would be produced as soon as the last despatch from the American Government had been answered.—Lord Palmerston then launched into a fierce invective against Mr. Roebuck,

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, March 7th, 1856.

LOCAL MATTER.

Where is the Agriculturalist? This is a question which we have received but one No. this year.

"The Children's Paper" is the title of an excellent Sunday School periodical published monthly in Toronto, by T. Nelson & Co. It is neatly printed on very superior paper.

Mr. Geo. Dixon has opened a very general Boot and Shoe Store opposite the Railroad Hotel, in the new building lately fitted up by Mr. Townley. Ladies and Gents, give him a call.—See advertisement.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that R. H. Smith, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Mercantile line to Mr. W. W. Bogart, and that he is now selling at reduced prices. Now is the time.

We understand a public meeting will soon be held at Mount Albert for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to form a Joint Stock Company to build a plank or gravel road from that locality to Newmarket.

We are indebted to Mr. J. L. Lloyd for a list of fifteen subscribers, and also to Messrs. J. S. Wilkin, George Stokes and Wm. Mainprize, for their exertions to extend the circulation of the "Era." The manner in which the people of North York have come forward to sustain us in our humble endeavors as a publisher, affords cheering prospects for the future.

We are requested to state the "Aurora Association for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," under the auspices of which a series of Lectures have been delivered during the winter, intend closing their proceedings by a public Soiree on Friday the 14th inst. Rev. Mr. Orniston and other distinguished gentlemen are expected present to address the assembly. A general review of the whole winter's proceedings will shortly be furnished by a friend.

We learn that Mr. Geo. Gamble, of the 5th Concession of King, had a span of horses stolen on the 27th ult., by an individual who represented himself as an Agent of the Bible Society, and also an Insurance Agent. Mr. Gamble followed the thief to Toronto and captured him next day, by the aid of the Police, but not until the horses had been sold. Fortunately the purchaser had only paid some ten dollars down, and the remainder was to be paid the following day. We hope the farming community will be more cautious who they entertain as Bible Society and Insurance Agents in future. The thief referred to above is now occupying a furnished apartment in the County Buildings, awaiting his trial. This is one way of procuring a free ride to Kingston.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, March 6th, 1856.
The decline in prices makes farmers hold on to their produce.
Wheat per bushel, 5s. 6d.
Oats per bushel, 4s. 6d.
Flour per barrel, 37.
Butter per lb., 2s. 2d. 1d.
Eggs—none offered.
Pork—no change. Very little coming in.
Potatoes, 2s. 6d. 2s. 3d.
Butter, per lb., 1s. 1d. 1s. 3d.
Cheese, 7½d. a 10d. per lb.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 5th, 1856.
Flour much depressed and selling at 55½¢ a \$7 per bbl. Wheat, 56¢ a 64¢; and one or two extra samples sold at 65¢. Oats 2s 6d a 2s 8d. Pork, plenty at 77½¢. Potatoes, 4s a 4s 6d. Butter is 1d a 1s 4d.

BEE.

In the Township of East Ojibway, on the 17th ult., Thomas, eldest son of Mr. John Greenwood.

Special Notices.

A VAST Increase of Fever and Ague cases is reported from all quarters; but fortunately, we have the strongest medical and popular testimony that Dr. Jas. McClinch's *Fever and Ague Specific*, with his Anti-Bilious Pills, as an auxiliary, has been found to master the worst cases of the disease. All accounts agree that these medicines permanently eradicate the complaint. Sold by D. SUTHERLAND.

"BRAND WITH GIN IN IT" heads an article in one of the city morning papers; but had the writer it substituted Dr. Jas. McClinch's *Diarrhoea Cordial* in place of "Gin," he then would have made a new and valuable suggestion for guarding against suffering and epidemic in the shape of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints. Sold by D. SUTHERLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Grocery and Provision Store.
The undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, in his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Family Groceries and Provisions, and he hopes, by strict attention to business and the quality and price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
The subscriber intends to continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.

THOMAS CONRON.
Newmarket, March 6, 1856.

Now Ready for Delivery,
A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed LUMBER, ready for laying down.
JOSHUA JAMES & Co.
Newmarket, March 6, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING comprised of part of Lot No. 24, in the 5th Con. of King, containing 39 Acres; 15 of which are cleared and well fenced. A Frame House, and other out-buildings are already erected upon the premises—the House being well finished. There are about 5 Acres under fall wheat. A stream of water runs through the premises. For terms and other particulars apply to

CHAS. SHROPSHIRE.
King, March 6, 1856.

Town Lot For Sale.

THE subscriber offers a Lot No. 4, West side of Main Street, Newmarket—on the Mount Property. For particulars apply to
HUGH BAIN, King P. O.
Or to E. JACKSON, Newmarket.
King, March 6, 1856.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office, March 1st, 1856.

Brooks Miss Jane
Belly Jacob
Baile John
Chester Earnest
Conner John
Furkey Joseph
Forrester James
Fowler James
Foley James
Gould Joseph
Hewer Eliza
Holliday John
Howie James
Haines Ebenezer
Jumison Miss Rebecca
Levan John
Lewand Sidney
Madgen Ambrose
Moore Miss Jane
McCarty Miss Mary
McAleer Miss M.
Meagher Esq. Wm
O'Donoghue W.C.
Peters Miss Amelia
Pringle James
Pena Hollis
Quinliven James
Rosa Esq. Isaac
Stobbs Wm
Scott Christy
Stevenson A.
Thompson Henry
Tapp George
Travis Martha
Taverna Elmina
Todd Eliza
Whalebone John
Wright Silas
Wood J. H.
Woods S.
Wm ROE, Postmaster.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, March 1st, 1856.

John Alexander
Barnes Samuel
Barnes Isaac
Cremford Charles
Clancy Charles
Campbell James
Cook Samuel
Coates James
Collins John
Clark Hiram
Cross Dr. Skelton
Carter Sidney A.
Dexter Hiram
Dunham Hiram
Dorland Gilbert
Doan Seth
Done Lijah
Fowler James
Graham Margaret
Hooper Henry
Hughes Wm
Harris Joseph
Holles John
Hartwick John
Johnston John
James Eli
Kaiser Reuben
Kinney Peter
Livingston John
Marks Wm
Moore G F
McConnell John
Mithor Miss H.
Moore Miss E.
Musselman John
Oldin Miss Eliza
Patterson J M
Plyter Capt. Aaron
Pettit Wm
Pinder Samuel
Phelps Elijah
Rolling Amos
Smith John
Scott Walter
Taylor John
Treacy Alexander
Wilson William
Wills Wm
White Hannah
White Thomas L.
Wilkin Isaac
C. DOAN, Postmaster.

SELLING OFF!!

R. H. SMITH,
HAYING disposed of his interest in the Mercantile Business, to
MR. MOSES W. BOGART,
Is now selling off his immense Stock of Goods, consisting, in part, of a full and complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
Hats and Caps, American Boots and Shoes, Tea and Sugars, Groceries,
Crockery, Glassware,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Cotton Yarn and Carpet Warp, some beautiful Patterns of Carpeting, Room Paper and Window Shades,
Rochester Tools,
Philadelphia Mill and Muley Saws, 1 Ross Cut and patent Circular Teeth Saws, Barn Door Hinges, Cable Chains, Zinc, Scotch Bar, Rod, Plate, Lead and Swags Iron, Blister, Sping, angle and Cast Steel—American Salt and Water Line.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

MILLINERY & C.
As this Stock of Goods must be sold before the 29th of March, Great Bargains may be expected.
R. H. SMITH.
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1856.

JAMES LEISHMAN,

North West Corner of King and Yonge Streets
Toronto.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

IMPORTER OF
Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, Dry Goods, &c., &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Men's Winter Coats,
Men's Winter Trowsers,
Men's winter vest,
Boys' Winter Coats,
Boys' winter Trowsers,
Boys' Winter Vests.

WATERPROOF COATS.

And CAPES of the best quality and sizes.
137 SO SECOND PRICE. 20
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1856.

Fencing in Aurora.

WANTED 224 Rods straight Rail-Fencing and Posts for the above. (Clear will be given) to be put up as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Persons wishing to CONTRACT, will please TENDER FOR THE SAME, At a much per Rod—without delay, to
WM. MOSLEY, Agent.
Aurora, Feb'y 25th, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, part of Lot No. 9, in the 3rd. Con. of Whiteluch, containing 50 Acres,
40 of which are cleared and fenced.
A good Dwelling House is already erected on the premises—and a first-rate Mill convenient. Also,
100 Acres
being Lot No. 10, in the 3rd Con.—40 of which are cleared and fenced. On these premises there are TWO WELLING HOUSES,
Together with Barns, Sheds, &c., erected.
GEORGE CLUBINE,
Cornley's Corner, P. O.
Feb. 27, 1856.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Building Lots in Newmarket, also Lots with buildings already erected thereon.
Apply to
E. JACKSON.
Newmarket, Feb. 23, 1856.

Just Received,

A T New Era Book Store a splendid assortment of Gold and Cornelian RINGS, for sale cheap. Also, Ladies' Ear-Rings, in great variety.
Newmarket, Feb. 23, 1856.

NEWMARKET

Boot and Shoe Store!
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

George Dixon

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has OPENED A NEW STORE,
As above, where he intends keeping on hand a large and well selected stock of
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.
O. D. is inclined to think that from his intimate knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object to those who want to BUY CHEAP, to favor him with a call.

Farmers' Produce Taken.

The Highest price paid for Hides and Skins.
GEORGE DIXON.
Newmarket, Feb'y 27, 1856.

JOSEPH BOOTSFOORD,

CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &C.,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, begs respectfully to announce, that he has now on hand an excellent assortment of
Cabinet Furniture,
such as
Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads,
Secretaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.
Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.
Newmarket Feb. 21, 1856.

For Sale or To Let,

THE House on Prospect Street, opposite the District School House, and immediate possession given. The building is very commodious, having even rooms, and is very suitable for a Boarding House. There is also a large building attached 50 by 20, and would be suitable for a Pottery, or Chandler Shop. For particulars apply to
WM. SOUTHARD.
Newmarket, Feb. 20, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public in general that their Machinery is now in full operation for
Planing, Tongueing, Grooving, Sawing
Working Mouldings, Morticing, &c. The whole Machinery, is portable, and driven by steam power, can be removed without difficulty to any place required.
J. RANKIN & Co.
Would intimate to parties intending to build, that they will always be ready to contract for the erection of buildings, and being prepared to do it expeditiously, solicit a share of public patronage.
Pannels, Mouldings, &c., &c. made to order. All work warranted, as none but first-class workmen are employed.
Shop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora Village.
J. RANKIN & Co., Builders.
Aurora, Feb. 20, 1856.

North York Agricultural Society.

NOTICE is hereby given that no subscriptions from parties desirous of becoming members to the above society, will be received later than the First of May next. Old members failing to renew their membership before that time will be deemed the privilege of exhibiting at any show during the year.
By Order,
J. D. PHILLIPS, President,
E. JACKSON, Secretary.
Newmarket, Feb. 18, 1856.

Ready Made

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large quantity of
Ready Made Boots and Shoes,
Of superior quality, which he can confidently recommend to the public, they having been made under his own personal inspection—and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied that general satisfaction will be given both as regards
QUALITY AND PRICE,
He respectfully solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere.
JACOB RHINEHART.
Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1856.

CORNER OF MILL & MAIN STREETS,
NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE, respectfully thanks his friends and customers, for the liberal patronage he has received since commencing business, and hopes, from the quality of his work and attention to his customers, to be favored with a continuance of the same. A variety of
Sofas, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c., &c., always on hand. Orders for all kinds of Cabinet work punctually attended to.
Funerals furnished on short Notice.
Coffin Plates, Laces and Handles for sale.
February 5th, 1856.
JOHN RYNDRESS.
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856.

LOST, on the 19th inst., a Leather Pocket Book containing £20 in cash, and a Note of Hand drawn by Red Cattle in favor of the subscriber, dated between 25th and 30th of November last. The public are cautioned against negotiating said Note. The above reward will be paid to any person who leaves the above property at this office, or manufactory of Josiah James & Co.
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